

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

Every negro of the captured Africans is bound to cost Uncle Sam all he is worth, if he were sold to pay expenses. First, there is Lieut. Moffit with the U. S. brig Dolphin, cruising round in the Gulf at considerable expense. Then there is the \$25 a head that the captors have a right to claim from the public treasury. Then there is the cost of their keep until their case is settled upon by a competent tribunal; this will be no small item, for those that are sick must be doctored, and those that are well must be fed, and those that are naked must have some sort of clothing. Then there are the costs of the legal proceedings. Then the cost of carrying the poor devils back in the most expensive national vessel afloat. Then it seems that the Colonization Society will kindly take charge of them in Liberia one year for the modest sum of fifty thousand dollars. The cost of these Africans will be about four hundred dollars a head to the United States. That kind of philanthropy won't pay. The Colonization Society is liberal. It won't have to keep more than 250 negroes, for we question if more than that number ever reach Africa alive. Two hundred dollars a head for a year's keep of Africans in Africa is some. Uncle Sam has to pay roundly, and all around.

The New York Herald says—

The President has been earnestly attentive to all laws, treaties and authorities on the subject of our obligations with regard to the slave trade, with a view to a decision in the case of the capture of the slave Echo. The Attorney General has furnished a mass of valuable information, from which it appears we have not at present an agent on the coast of Africa for receiving returned Africans captured on board vessels, and that there had been great expense and labor in the system. In ten years two hundred returned slaves had cost over two hundred thousand dollars. On one occasion, in 1845, the Government had turned over three hundred, captured by the Yorktown, on board the bark Foon, to the Colonization Society. This Society presented an enormous claim, the settlement of which was authorized in 1845 by act of Congress.

This colonization society we have always looked upon as a humbug. It does not amount to anything, and it costs a great deal in money and a great deal more in hypocrisy. As for removing the colored population of the United States, to Africa, that is wholly impossible.

In the old Saxon and Danish times, some grim robber, baron or jarl, (modernized into Earl,) used to cut throats, guzzle ale, oppress the poor, and, like the western lawyer, play Tophet generally, until he got ready to "travel" into another world, when he compounded for all his sins by devoting the plunder he could no longer hold or use, to the erection of a church or the founding of a monastery. A good many people scattered around throughout the Southern States, hold on with a grip of steel to every dollar's worth they can get in any way, but leave a clause in their will sending their servants to Liberia, and perhaps making the Colonization Society their heirs. To the injury of the State, of the immediate community, of their natural heirs, and of the negroes themselves. Our next Legislature can correct this abuse, so far as North Carolina is concerned, by modifying the law upon the subject of devises. It ought to do it.

It won't do.—At a discussion between Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, recently held at a place in Illinois called Ottawa, the following question and answer are reported. Mr. Lincoln asked Judge Douglas: "Can the people of the United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits, prior to the formation of a State constitution?" To this Mr. Douglas replied: "I answer emphatically, no. Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on every stump in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery before it comes in as a State." This is at variance with the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case—with those avowed by the President in his annual message, with those entertained by the whole Southern Democracy. It is, in our opinion, radically unsound. It won't begin to do for us. We could do nothing for Mr. Douglas in his local contest; we do not wish to do anything against him in favour of Lincoln, but if we were in Illinois, and a sounder man came out, we should vote for him, even with the prospect of defeat.

The doctrine of the Supreme Court is that the right to hold property in slaves exists under the Constitution of the United States, and that the negation of that right must be effected by positive enactment, constitutional or legislative under competent authority, that is, under sovereign authority—the authority of a State. The doctrine of the Democratic party is that each territory when forming a constitution has the right to decide the question of slavery or no slavery for itself. Before its admission, although a territory shall be so far self-governing as to decide for itself the best method of protecting life and property and advancing its own interests, under the Constitution of the United States, it is yet bound to protect the property of the citizen coming from North Carolina, equally with that of the other coming from Massachusetts. This squatterism is neither the doctrine of the Constitution nor of the Democracy, and we venture to say that after this Ottawa avowal of Mr. Douglas, the people of the South will care far less for his success or Lincoln.

We are glad that we do not live in Illinois. We are old dogs, and "thick-headed," and can never make sufficient progress in political arithmetic to get over our early prejudices. We will keep thinking that two and two make four, and cannot understand the by-ways, windings and wringings out, by which a mist is to be thrown over things, and old principles ignored. Neither here nor in Illinois could we be made to understand the "progressives" who have got to distribution in one State, and squatterism in the other.

LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE HAS BEEN STOLEN.—Gov. King, of New York, has issued a proclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of rebellion, and ordering a military force to be stationed there to protect life and property, etc. Governor King is strong on protecting life and property, after both have been wantonly destroyed and the mobocrats are fully satisfied. An efficient government, that of New York! Order can be preserved, if there be the will to do it. The Staten Island rioters did not dare to touch a dollar's worth of the property of the United States down at Quarantine, neither did the San Francisco Vigilance Committee venture up on any such thing, simply because they know that the United States would promptly interfere with the strong hand. It is not new laws that we want anywhere, but the nerve and the will to execute those that we have.

It is said that the President has offered the Spanish mission to Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, but it is not yet known whether he will accept it. Mr. Benjamin is eminently qualified for the post, alike from his ability as a lawyer, his thorough acquaintance with the Spanish language, in which he is said to be a proficient, and his thorough tact and polished courtesy of manner. The Spanish Mission is now second in importance to no other, and ought to be ably filled, and we think Mr. Benjamin is just the man for the place.

YELLOW FEVER.—This deadly epidemic seems to be increasing in extent and virulence both in New Orleans and Charleston. At the latest dates from the former city, the deaths by this disease were at the rate of 85 per day. People are daily running off from Charleston to get out of it, and this not merely of strangers or unaccustomed people, but of natives of the city; nor, from reliable accounts, does it appear to be confined to any particular locality or to peculiarly unhealthy situations, cases occurring in all parts of the city.

Politics and Some Politicians.

It takes a great many people to make a world, and there are, of the old copy that we used to put out our tongue and take pains over at school, has some, "many men of many minds," and among them some men of very queer minds indeed. Perhaps, however, their mental obliquity arises chiefly out of the distortion produced by defectiveness of moral perception, rather than by anything seriously wrong in intention. The distinctions between fair means and unfair means, between the management and tact that are recognizable in war, and the subtleties and betrayals that are not, never seem to occur to them. They cannot see why, when an open enemy, if captured, is treated with the honors of warfare, a spy should be hung. The sacredness of a flag of truce no more than the intimacies of friendship seem to be regarded.

This sort of thing, and the men guilty of it, can be found in all the walks of life, but are more remarked upon in politics, for the pursuit of which "public life" is a synonymous expression. We believe it to be mainly due to this publicity that politicians are looked upon as less reliable, less scrupulous in the use of means than men occupying situations of less prominence or notoriety.

The feud growing, or appearing to grow, out of the positions of the Administration and of Mr. Douglas respectively, on the Kansas question, has been fruitful of developments illustrating the mental and moral characteristics or deficiencies of which we have been speaking. Disappointed ambition with certain parties has roused personal feeling which has taken the form of opposition, and this opposition has assumed as a basis and justification the defence of some principle or tenet. Now, in many many cases, the opposition was a foregone conclusion, the ground after consideration. How far these remarks will apply to Senator Douglas cannot be accurately stated, although from the haste with which he sprang into the contest at the opening of Congress, and the tone he assumed, it can hardly be doubted that he came to Washington last winter prepared to make an issue with the Administration. In regard to others, there can be less question.

Like Senator Douglas, though, of course, with less power and prestige, John W. Forney, Esq., former Clerk of the House of Representatives, had been a prominent and active Democrat at the North. It is not our wish to prefer any gratuitous charges, or withhold any merited honor from this gentleman. As Editor of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, Mr. Forney worked ably, faithfully and efficiently in the cause of Democracy, and his position on sectional issues was eminently national. He made a capital Clerk of the House, and although discharging large sums in that capacity his accounts were accurate to a cent and ready for adjustment within a day after his retirement from office. This much it is right to say in his favor. Mr. Forney, however, never took well with the majority of Southern members. His Roberts' letter in which he asked Roberts, a Boston Editor to make use of his (Roberts') familiar and friendly relations with George Jameison, an actor, to get the latter drunk, and, by operating upon his debased vanity to induce him to boast of improper familiarity with Mrs. Forney, to be used as evidence, came out, and hurt him, especially with Southern Democrats.—This he felt, and the estranged feeling was mutual.

When Mr. Buchanan was elected, Mr. Forney and his friends perhaps expected more than could be granted. This Roberts' affair, and other antecedents stood in the way of Mr. Forney's appointment to a Cabinet or Diplomatic position, to one or the other of which he unquestionably aspired. Rumor, correctly, we think, says that subordinate but more lucrative positions were tendered but declined. Mr. F. was a disappointed and dissatisfied man. "The Press," a large and able daily paper, was started in Philadelphia under his editorship. In regard to its course, there could be no doubt, although at first its position to the Administration was less openly displayed or more carefully guarded. Now, it can only be classed as an Anti-Administration paper, and the personality of the feeling actuating it is thinly disguised, under the mask of a difference of opinion, which has ceased to have a practical character or value. The opposition, the promotion of faction, is the real object—one cloak is as good as another.

The Roberts' letter might have been apologized for and forgiven, although it could not be justified or excused, but now Mr. Forney seems determined to prove that that was no casual indiscretion, no isolated case, but an index of his standard of fair dealing. He recently made a speech at Tarrytown, New York, at a meeting held in the interests of one Haskins, a renegade Democrat of that State, who has been consorting with Free Soilers, in which he (Mr. F.) proceeded to relate what purported to be a private conversation between the President and himself.

He proceeded to narrate on the stamp this private conversation about Kansas, occurring between himself and his "old friend," as he called Mr. Buchanan. A strange use of old friendship, and of a private conversation. But the worst of the thing is that the Washington Union of the 7th, distinctly states, evidently by, or at least with authority, that "no such conversation took place, nor any conversation at all between those parties on that subject." [Kansas.]

What things disappointed aspirants will resort to, and what they will not resort to, is hard to say. The follies that merely shrewd politicians will commit are past belief. So in other vocations, but politicians are more remarkable, that's all.

Commerce of New Orleans.

The New Orleans Price Current, estimates the value of products received at that point from the interior during the year ending August 31st, at \$167,555,546.—According to the Custom House records, the total value of exports to foreign countries, of produce and merchandise, the growth and manufacture of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, was \$88,382,438, and of foreign merchandise and specie during the same period \$19,687,263. The exports coastwise were probably about \$25,000,000. The foreign imports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, were, of merchandise free and dutiable, \$15,065,162; of specie, \$4,520,162. Last year the receipts of Cotton of the port of New Orleans were 1,513,247 bales; the receipts for this year are estimated at 1,678,616, being over half the whole crop of the country. The sugar crop of 1857, received at New Orleans, amounted to 279,697 hogsheads, valued at \$17,900,608. Of the tobacco crop of 1857, 54,082 hogsheads, were received at New Orleans.

We were surprised to find in the Herald of yesterday, a long communication from Mr. P. W. Fanning, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation. Our surprise arose from the length and gravity of a communication devoted to a mere local item of a few lines in the Journal stating that we supposed to be facts, upon which we did not express any opinion whatever. We did not justify the landing of persons at Smithville from an infected port. In fact had we said anything, it would have been to regret the want of jurisdiction which we, in common with a member of the Board with whom we conversed, just after his return, supposed to exist. Our remark was offered as no unwarranted criticism, nor indeed as any criticism at all, as Mr. Fanning might have easily assured himself. We are always prepared to sustain the proper authorities in any course which may be necessary for the protection of the public health, and not to embarrass them by unnecessary criticism. We are glad that the law on the subject has been brought to light, and are certainly willing that it should be enforced. The Commissioners evidently have all the jurisdiction they claimed.

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The Eighth Volume of the "Daily Journal."

It is customary, we believe, to say something at the commencement of a volume, and in accordance with this custom, we call the attention of our readers to the fact that the "Daily Journal" enters to-day upon the eighth year of its existence; in other words, the daily newspaper press of North Carolina, of which the "Journal" is the Pioneer, is now seven years and a day old.

The history of the daily press in the State is neither long nor eventful. So far as Wilmington is concerned, it came into existence without flourish of trumpets, and it has kept on so. To be sure, there may have been nothing to flourish over; but we all know that the loudest flourish is generally made where there is the least foundation. At any rate, the "Journal" has passed through the perils of infancy and weathered all the contingencies of the "hard times," and is still prepared to go on its way rejoicing, cheered, as it hopes to be, by the continued support of the public, both in the way of subscription and advertising.

Although, like others, we have had our little trials and difficulties, arising out of the pressure of the times, we cannot, on looking back, find any real cause for complaint or dissatisfaction with our business during the last twelve months. Our list has kept growing, if not very rapidly, yet still certainly, while our advertising and jobbing have been good.

Speaking of jobbing, we may be allowed to remark, since we can do so with perfect truth, that we possess a job office exceeding in extent or style of materials by few, if any, at the South. Indeed, we think that our job work will compare favorably with any done either North or South. During the present year we have added new materials and styles of type to our already large assortment, besides purchasing all the types of the Commercial office, and selecting from them every article of real value, and nothing else.

Well, we're at our old trick of puffing, but really we cannot see why we should not be permitted to puff ourselves a little. We have frequently been bored into puffing people that we feel certain did not deserve it as well, and that we knew we did not begin to care as much about. Why should we not be permitted to remind our mercantile community that we publish a valuable and interesting weekly paper known as the Wilmington Journal.—A paper of extensive circulation in Eastern North Carolina and not unknown in other parts of the State, and therefore furnishing an unequalled advertising medium by which to reach the people of the country. This suggestion is, of course, perfectly disinterested, being intended wholly for the benefit of advertisers and others.

We trust that the eighth year of our daily existence will be marked by a better state of general business than the seventh has been, and that all our worthy citizens will make money, subscribe for the Daily, and advertise in it, paying cheerfully therefor, as all worthy citizens will be sure to do.—Daily Journal, 7th inst.

The Paraguay Expedition.

There would appear to be some hesitation about the expedition to be sent out to Paraguay, a State in South America, situated near the other end of the continent, between the 19th and 27th degrees of South latitude. It seems that certain U. S. surveying vessels in the Parana river were, some two years ago, fired into by batteries erected on the Paraguayan side of that stream, and no proper satisfaction has yet been made for the insult to our national flag.—Indemnity is also due to our citizens in other cases, but has never been accorded by Lopez, the successor of Dr. Francia as the "Government" of Paraguay. To enforce our claims this expedition is being fitted out, authority for that purpose having been conferred upon the President, although it is questionable whether he possesses adequate means. The Paraguayan territory is situated something like six hundred miles from the sea, by way of the great Parana river, and is only accessible in vessels of light draft, and with the assistance of steam. This is a class of vessels in which our Navy is almost wholly wanting, and suitable vessels cannot be hired by the Government without paying extortionate prices. The nominal military force of Paraguay is 40,000, but perhaps they might get 10,000 to 15,000 under arms. The rivers which surround their territory are sufficiently narrow to be commanded by forts on their margin. The distance to the interior position of Paraguay, the nature of the climate, the deficiency of vessels of the proper class, and the few men at the disposal of the Executive have caused delay and induced caution. The expedition will shortly sail we presume, and will, we trust, give a good account of itself.

From an occasional but clear Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9th, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—I send you a small sample of fine Old Brandy, received this per schr. David Faust. Not knowing in which way you could judge best of the article, I send it in the form of Julep, and duplicate it plain.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AARON GAGE.

The new edition of a standard old work, above referred to, was laid on our table this morning, with the proper adjuncts and accompaniments necessary for its quiet perusal. Some friends whom we asked to peruse a chapter, pronounced it "thrilling," and expressed a determination to have a chance at the balance of the work, which can be obtained at the Carolina Hotel.

The Charlotte Democrat of the 7th instant, denies the truth of the rumors prejudicial to the credit or standing of the bank of that place. It takes pleasure in informing its readers that the bank has not failed, and moreover, that it is as strong now, if not stronger than it has ever been since its organization.

The Niagara is an unfortunate vessel, if the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald speaks the truth in saying that she is to be immediately employed in taking the captured negroes back to Africa. First, she was almost ruined to suit Cyrus Field, and now she is to be an African transport ship.—We really trust that there is some mistake about the matter.

Rev. Eleazar Williams, "the Dauphin" of Putnam's Magazine, is dead. The question is now settled. We have not a Dauphin among us.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The deaths from yellow fever at the Charity Hospital alone, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, were 16.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.—According to the official statement there were 73 deaths by yellow fever for the week ending Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—There were eighty-nine deaths here from yellow fever on Saturday.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6th.—The steamship General Rusk, has arrived at this port from Brownsville, with dates from Mexico to the 1st instant. The "Liberals" captured Tampico on the 25th of August. Gen. Miramon was hotly pursued. Gen. Vidaurri was concentrating ten thousand men at San Luis, for a march on the Capital. Funds were plenty. There was a fearful gale and inundation at Brazos on the 26th ult.

New York Quarantine—Declaration of Martial Law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th.—Governor King has issued a proclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of insurrection, and to protect the lives of the sick and the property of the State a military force of sufficient strength will be stationed at quarantine until the people return to their duties and obligations.

Re-nomination of Gov. Banks.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—The republican convention has re-nominated Mr. Banks for governor, by acclamation.

Colonel Schouler, of Boston—editor of the Bee and Atlas—is the chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Arrival of the Fulton and Indian off Cape Race.

Later from Europe.

St. Johns, N. S., Sept. 6.—The steamers Fulton and Indian, with Liverpool dates to the 25th, passed Cape Race yesterday.

The ship Mayflower, from New Orleans for Nantz, was captured at sea and totally wrecked. Fifteen hands were drowned, but the captain and seven others were saved.

The treaty with China does not confer the right of having ministers resident, but only consuls-general, to reside at Tientsin, who are to have direct intercourse with the cabinet of the Emperor.

Further Foreign News.

St. Johns, Sept. 6th.—The steamship Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., which passed Cape Race on Friday, will be due at New York to-morrow. She has 214 passengers.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria continued her progress in Germany. She was received everywhere with the most extravagant demonstrations of respect and good will.

Preparations were making for a royal visit to Leeds on the return of the Queen from Germany.

The steam frigate Agamemnon, of the telegraph fleet, had been on fire, but fortunately sustained but little damage.

There has been a collision between two excursion trains on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railroad, involving dreadful consequences. Several persons were killed, and many others frightfully injured.

The condition of the Thames river, the filthiness of which has excited much remark, has been improved to some extent.

The notorious horse, Cruiser, which was tamed by Mr. Rusey, is now performing in a circus.

The accounts from the harvest are very satisfactory. The rains had caused some delay in gathering the crops, but no permanent injury had been done.

Messrs. Chudmors, Duncan & Gibb, of Liverpool, had suspended payment, but their assets will cover the liabilities.

The continental exchanges show great firmness, especially at Paris.

CHINA.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Chinese Empire is to be open to foreigners, and that the bank of the Amoor river is henceforth to be the boundary between Russia and China.

Baron Pross, the French plenipotentiary, is expected to reach Paris from China in October.

FRANCE.—The papers contain further accounts of the progress of the Emperor and Empress of France, and their return to St. Cloud. Their reception of Rheims was extraordinary. An immense number of priests and the people generally had assembled and greeted them.

The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey had assembled at Paris to sign the convention relative to the organization of Moldavia and Wallachia. The exchange of ratifications will take place in about four weeks.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, will arrive at Warsaw on the 4th of September, when the 35,000 troops concentrated in that city will be reviewed by him.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael go to the Caucasus, to take part in the military operations against the Circassians, under Schanly.

TURKEY.—M. Thevenaz, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has sent a note to the Porte, supporting the application of Prince Danicello, of Montenegro, who demands that the Turkish Government should give up to him the harbor of Spitzin in the Adriatic, which he claims.

AUSTRIA.—The Universal Exhibition of Industry at Vienna has been postponed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day concluded an agreement chartering four steamers of Cromwell's line, of New York, to serve with the Parana expedition.

In addition to Captain Chancery, Lieuts. Mulloney, Barrett, Nelson, Mitchell and Drake, together with Purser Upham, have been ordered to the steamer Niagara, which is to be ready within seven days to proceed to Charleston and receive on board the captured Africans.

They are to be taken to the coast of Liberia, under the charge of a special agent, and kept and supported there by our Government until they can be otherwise provided for.

The last official intelligence from Utah merely relates to army movements, confirming the accounts already published.

Attorney General Black returned from Pennsylvania this morning. All the cabinet officers are now in the city.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Judge James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, has been tendered the mission to Parana, and it is confidently believed that he will accept it. Several other gentlemen had been favorably named in that connection, but he had the superior advantage of profluence of political position, in addition to his fitness for the important station. He was United States minister to Bogota under the last administration.

The American Colonization Society has proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia and subsidize them one year for \$50,000; and in the meantime, send them to school, and teach them how by industrial pursuits to support themselves after the expiration of that period. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted.

The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of necessary clothing and blankets to make them comfortable during the voyage.

It is reported here that matters of a domestic and not a political character have induced Mr. Richardson to resign the governorship of Nebraska.

Nothing has yet been heard from Senator Benjamin relative to the proffer of the mission to Spain, but it is now supposed by his most intimate friends that he will decline it.

A board of survey has been ordered to assemble at Albuquerque, New Mexico to examine into and report upon the loss, deficiency and damage in the public stores delivered by contractors to the commanding officer of that post.

Orders have been issued selecting the sixth regiment of infantry, now in service in the department of Utah, for service in Washington and Oregon Territories.

The Utah Legislature and Polygamy.

Wm. J. Osborn, a "Gentile," has been elected to the Legislature of Utah Territory, from Green River county, by 135 majority over his Mormon opponent. It is thought he will be the only Gentile elected to the Legislature.—He was the Democratic candidate, and the meeting which nominated him unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a union between church and State, for political or any other purposes, is dangerous and subversive of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we view the President's proclamation pardoning the Mormons for sedition and treason as a magnanimous measure and calculated to effect a most desirable reconciliation to their homes, as loyal citizens, of this deluded people.

Resolved, That we look upon polygamy, as practiced in this territory, as a moral, social and political evil, and entirely in opposition to civil liberty and the institutions and principles of this government.

Resolved, That we pledge our candidate for representative, Wm. J. Osborn, of Ogden, Utah, to use all his efforts to have all laws on the statute book at variance with the principles herein declared repealed.

Green River county is the only one in the territory where the Gentiles are believed to be in the majority, and Mr. Osborn is the first Gentile elected to the Legislature since the organization of the Territory.

From Kansas.—The Pike Peak Gold Excitement.

Adjournment of the Military Commission.—Army Movements, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 2, via Booneville, Sept. 4, per United States Express Company.—The Pike Peak gold excitement is on a rapid increase. The old California gold excitement is on a rapid increase. The old California gold excitement is on a rapid increase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The "Niagara" will leave New York the last of this week for Charleston, when the kidnapped Africans will be taken to the coast of Liberia under the care of a special agent. The Government will maintain them until they can be restored to their friends.

A despatch from New York says the Dolphin touched there to-day, and landed Captain Townsend, of the slave steamer (Echo) to be sent to Charleston for trial. The Dolphin sailed yesterday for Boston.

Resignation of Gov. Richardson.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—It is said that Colonel Richardson, of the government of Nebraska, with an intention of canvassing Illinois in favor of Judge Douglas.

A Railroad to Europe.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune proposes a railroad direct to Europe. Hear him:

Let America, England, France and Russia form an alliance, or co-partnership; stop all wars; turn the same attention, means, men and money which those Governments have expended to cause the world for fifty years past to the military and naval purposes, for leveling the hills of Scotland and the hills and mountains of New England States into a railroad across the Atlantic (Whew!—ed.) on a direct line on some proper point on the American coast to some other proper point on England's coast, elevated at least sixty feet above the level of the sea, and not less than a mile wide on the top.

The mines and minerals thus disclosed would go to war, and the railway, by the expense of the enterprise; and to this the sale of lots bordering on the railroad in the centre, and running back half a mile, would add a very pretty item. Then lay a rail track of large rails, with a groove of four inches square in each rail; in this groove insert a bar of cast steel, four inches square, and you have a permanent road.

Improve the railroad, by running wheels less than 16 feet in diameter; let them run upon the extreme outside of the cars, with track wide enough to accommodate your cars two stories high, letting the axle of the wheels pass just under the upper story, and four wheels, and no more, to any one car; then put the same motion to those wheels that is now given to our car wheels; and you may increase the speed of the cars to any extent, and take five P. M. at the European terminus, transact business until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and sup at 5 o'clock P. M. at the American terminus depot, &c.

The Prophet tells us that "every mountain and hill shall be made low, and every valley shall be exalted," &c. This is to be done by man's labor; and since railroads and canals are being made, we have the truth of the prophecy in a degree fulfilled; and since hills of Scotland and mountains of New England must "be laid low," the sooner the better. What part of the world has been blessed with war for the last fifty years? saying nothing of the time prior. Look at the millions multiplied by millions of money far more than thrown away; sacrificed in that time! Look at the powder burnt to kill men—enough to fill all the rocks in the east Indies, and iron used in cannon and balls—enough to make the rail across the Atlantic! and men's labor and lives enough sacrificed to build this road in fifty years to come! Had this been begun on my principle fifty years ago, the labor lost, and the money and other means worse than lost, would have effected my railroad to completion. Then the telegraph and mail would have been laid with little trouble, and easily mended, if broken.

THE CHINESE TRADE.—Extraordinary expectations are entertained in England in relation to the commercial benefits from opening the ports of China to general intercourse. There will be a general rush in this direction, stimulating both manufacturing and commercial enterprise. The following paragraphs of an address of Lord Elgin to the British merchants of Shanghai ought to moderate these inordinate expectations:

"One word, gentlemen, in conclusion, as the part which we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to any on the part of your address, in which you express the trust that the result of our exertions may be to 'to more fully to develop the vast resources of China,' and to 'extend among the people the everlasting influence of a higher civilization.'"

The expectations held out to the British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain and China, when they were told that a new world was opened to their trade, so vast that the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking stuff sufficient for one of the provinces, have not been realized, and I am of opinion that, when force and diplomacy have done all that they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in opening the ports of China to general intercourse, will have to be done by the sword.

When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed, the Christian civilization of the West will find itself face to face, not with barbarism, but with an ancient civilization, in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In the rivalry which will then ensue, christian civilization will have to win its way among a slothful and ignorant people, by making it manifest that a faith which reaches to Heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the earth.

"At the same time the machine-facturing West will be in the presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manufacturing of any on the earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific industry."

Streptilitis.

Walking along the streets with the point of an umbrella sticking out behind, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or other cause, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in a few days.

Stepping into a church aisle, after dismission, and standing to converse with others, or to allow occupants of the pew to pass out and before, for the courtesy of precedence, at the expense of a greater boorishness to those behind.